Ashley M. Gjovik, JD

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CAND No. 3:23-CV-04597-EMC

9th Cir No.: 24-6058

ASHLEY M. GJOVIK, an individual,

Plaintiff,

vs.

APPLE INC., a corporation,

Defendant.

PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE

In Support of Plaintiff's

Opposition to Defendant's

Motions to Dismiss

Motion Hearing:

Dept: Courtroom 5 (& Zoom)

Judge: Honorable Edward M. Chen

Date: February 21, 2025

Time: 9AM PT

PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN SUPPORT OF HER CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE § 232 CLAIM

- 1. Plaintiff Ashley Gjovik, appearing pro se, respectfully requests that this Court take judicial notice of publicly available evidence demonstrating that Defendant Apple Inc. ("Apple") was aware of and engaged in retaliatory actions against Plaintiff for her legally protected discussions about employee pay, compensation disparities, and workplace organizing, in violation of California Labor Code § 232. Judicial notice is warranted under Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b), as the facts contained in these publicly available sources are not subject to reasonable dispute and are capable of accurate and ready determination from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.
- 2. Plaintiff engaged in protected activity under California Labor Code § 232 by discussing pay equity and compensation issues on Apple's internal Slack channels, publicly on Twitter, and in public news articles. At the same time, Apple was under intense public scrutiny regarding pay transparency and equity issues. Yet, despite overwhelming evidence that Apple was aware of these discussions, Apple's attorneys at Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Orrick") have repeatedly argued that Apple had no knowledge of Plaintiff's engagement in pay discussions and that Plaintiff cannot prove Apple was aware of such discussions. However, multiple publicly available sources contradict this assertion, including:

I. TWITTER POSTS

- 3. Plaintiff posted extensively about Apple's pay transparency issues and organizing efforts. [see Exhibit A]. Defendant has admitted that it investigated Plaintiff's Twitter account as part of a purported "leak" investigation but now contradictorily claims it never reviewed Plaintiff's Twitter. Both of these claims cannot simultaneously be true.
- 4. Courts have recognized that information from social media platforms like Twitter can be subject to judicial notice, particularly when the content's authenticity is not disputed and it is publicly accessible.

5. The Ninth Circuit took judicial notice of information on publicly available websites, noting that such information could be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned. See, *Daniels-Hall v. National Education Association*, 629 F.3d 992, 998–99 (9th Cir. 2010). The court took judicial notice of publicly available social media posts, recognizing that they could be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy could not reasonably be questioned. See, *United States v. Brown*, 2019 WL 6463491, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 2019).

II. NEWS ARTICLES REPORTING ON PAY TRANSPARENCY AND EMPLOYEE ORGANIZING AT APPLE

- 6. Multiple reputable news organizations covered the issue of Apple's pay transparency and workplace organizing at the same time Plaintiff was engaging in protected activity. Many of these articles explicitly state that Apple was asked for comment regarding its employees' discussions about pay equity. [See Exhibit B].
- 7. Courts may take judicial notice of news articles to indicate what was in the public realm at the time, though not necessarily for the truth of the matters asserted within them. The Ninth Circuit held that courts "may take judicial notice of publications introduced to indicate what was in the public realm at the time, not whether the contents of those articles were in fact true." See, *Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena*, 592 F.3d 954, 960 (9th Cir. 2010). The court took judicial notice of newspaper articles as evidence of the information available to the public. See, *Rothman v. Gregor*, 220 F.3d 81, 92 (2d Cir. 2000).

21 III. SIMULTANEOUS LITIGATION

8. At the exact time of Plaintiff's protected activities, Apple's counsel at Orrick was also representing Apple in a high-profile pay equity lawsuit (*Schultz v. Apple Inc.*) in state court. The existence of this litigation further undercuts Apple's assertion that it had no knowledge of payrelated discussions among its employees. [Exhibit C]. The same counsel are also currently representing Apple in another pay equity lawsuit, *Jong v. Apple Inc.* [Exhibit D].

9. Courts commonly take judicial notice of proceedings and filings in other courts, both within and outside the federal judicial system, if those proceedings have a direct relation to matters at issue. United States ex rel. Robinson Rancheria Citizens Council v. Borneo, Inc., 971 F.2d 244, 248 (9th Cir. 1992): The Ninth Circuit stated that courts "may take notice of proceedings in other courts, both within and without the federal judicial system, if those proceedings have a direct relation to matters at issue." Rosales-Martinez v. Palmer, 753 F.3d 890, 894 (9th Cir. 2014): The court took judicial notice of state court proceedings that were directly related to the federal case at hand.

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REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IV.

- 10 Under Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b), a court may take judicial notice of facts that 10. are "not subject to reasonable dispute because they... can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." Courts routinely take judicial notice of 12 publicly available news articles, court records, social media posts, and public company statements 13 when they are relevant to matters at issue. See Daniels-Hall v. Nat'l Educ. Ass'n, 629 F.3d 992, 998-14 99 (9th Cir. 2010) (taking judicial notice of information published on publicly accessible websites); 15 Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art, 592 F.3d 954, 960 (9th Cir. 2010) (judicial notice of news 16 articles). 17
 - Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court take judicial notice of the following:
 - 1. Publicly available news articles that confirm widespread media coverage of pay transparency and employee organizing at Apple.
 - 2. Plaintiff's public Twitter posts discussing pay equity issues at Apple.
 - 3. Public records and filings from Schultz v. Apple Inc., demonstrating that Apple and its legal counsel at Orrick were actively litigating a pay equity dispute at the same time Plaintiff was discussing the same issues internally and publicly.
 - 11. These sources are reliable, publicly available, and not subject to reasonable dispute, warranting judicial notice under Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b). Given that Apple's legal position directly contradicts readily available public records and news sources, judicial notice is necessary to prevent Apple from benefiting from selective omissions and misrepresentations regarding its awareness of Plaintiff's protected activities.

V. Conclusion

10. For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court grant this Request for Judicial Notice and consider the publicly available evidence in support of Plaintiff's California Labor Code § 232 claim.

Dated: Jan. 31, 2024.

Signature:

/s/ Ashley M. Gjovik

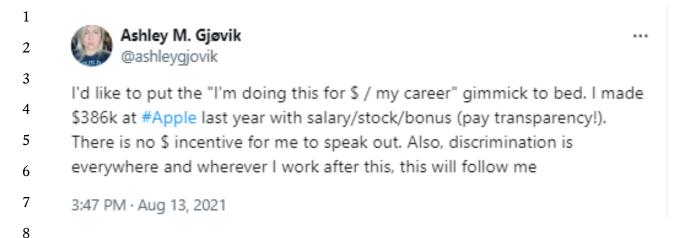
15 Pro Se Plaintiff

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- Physical Address:

Boston, Massachusetts

- 19 Mailing Address:
- 20 2108 N St. Ste. 4553 Sacramento, CA, 95816
- **Phone**: (408) 883-4428

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10	EXHIBITS	
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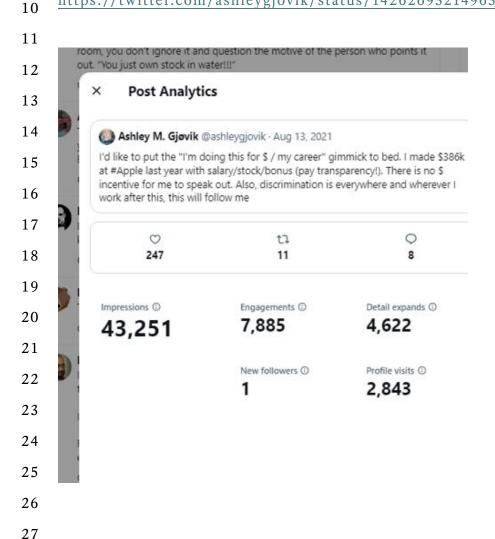


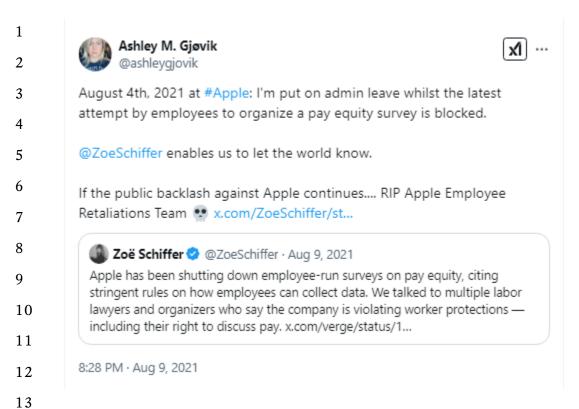
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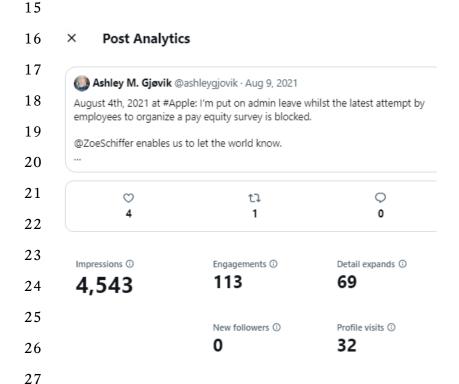


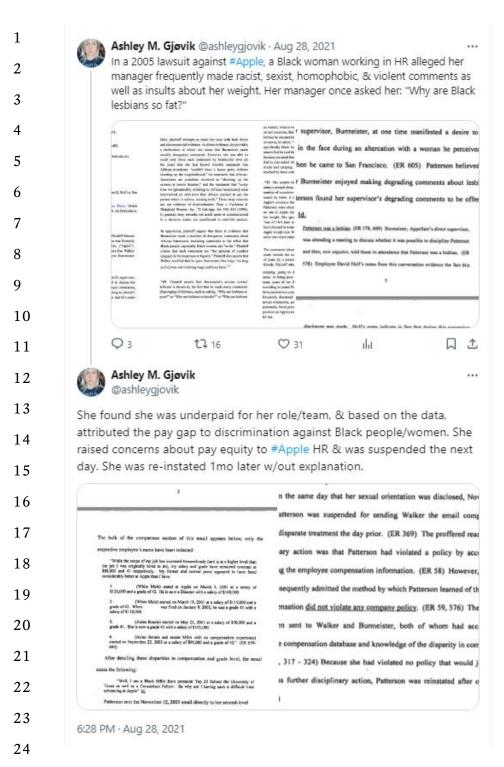
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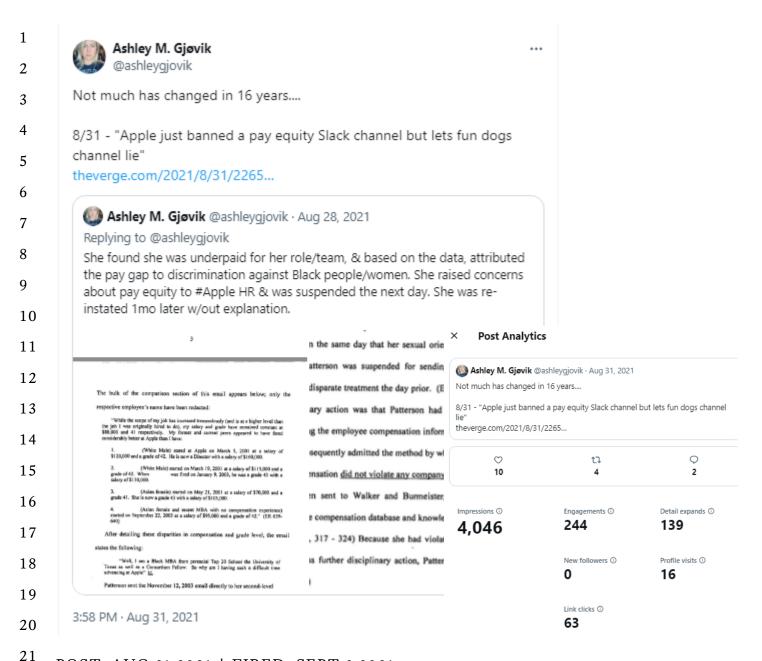


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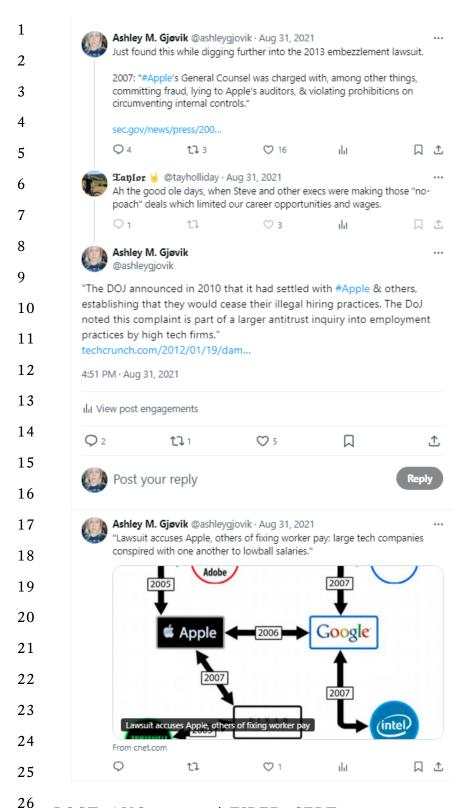
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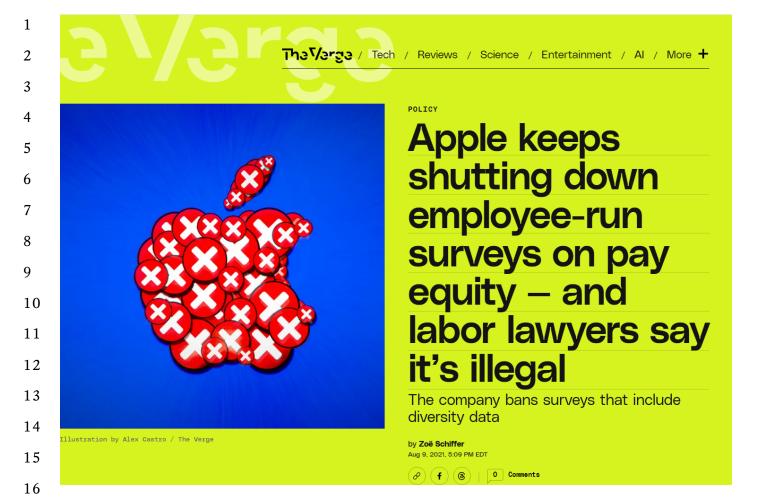
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11	News Articles about Pay Discussions at Apple
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Apple insists it does not have a problem with pay inequality. Skeptical Apple employees have been trying to verify that claim by sending out informal surveys on how much people make, particularly as it relates to women and underrepresented minorities. But the company has shut down three of those surveys, citing stringent rules on how employees can collect data. Now, multiple labor lawyers tell The Verge the company may be violating worker protections: the surveys can be considered a form of labor organizing — under US law, employees have the right to discuss pay.

"Apple cannot bar its employees from discussing pay equity as it relates to protected classes," says Vincent P. White, a labor lawyer with White,

ARTICLE: AUG. 9 2021 | FIRED SEPT. 9 2021

https://www.theverge.com/2021/8/9/22609687/apple-pay-equity-employee-surveys-27

28 protected-activity

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TECH / APPLE / POLICY

Apple says it has pay equity, but an informal employee survey suggests otherwise



/ Employees say there's a six percent wage gap between the salaries of men and women who responded to the survey

By ZOE SCHIFFER and MITCHELL CLARK Aug 23, 2021, 12-05 PM EDT | \(\subseteq \frac{1 \text{ Comment } / 1 \text{ New}}{1 \text{ New}}



Illustration by Alex Castro / The Verge

An early analysis of the informal Apple pay equity survey shows a six percent wage gap between the salaries of men and women, according to software engineer Cher Scarlett. It's similar to the gender wage gap in San Francisco, which hovers around five percent, but disappointing for a company that claims people of all genders "earn the same when engaging in similar work with comparable experience and performance."

The results are not scientific — employees opted into the survey and only 2,000 people responded (out of the 147,000 employees Apple estimated in 2020) — but they point to why some employees are suspicious of the company's claim that it fixed its pay equity problem.

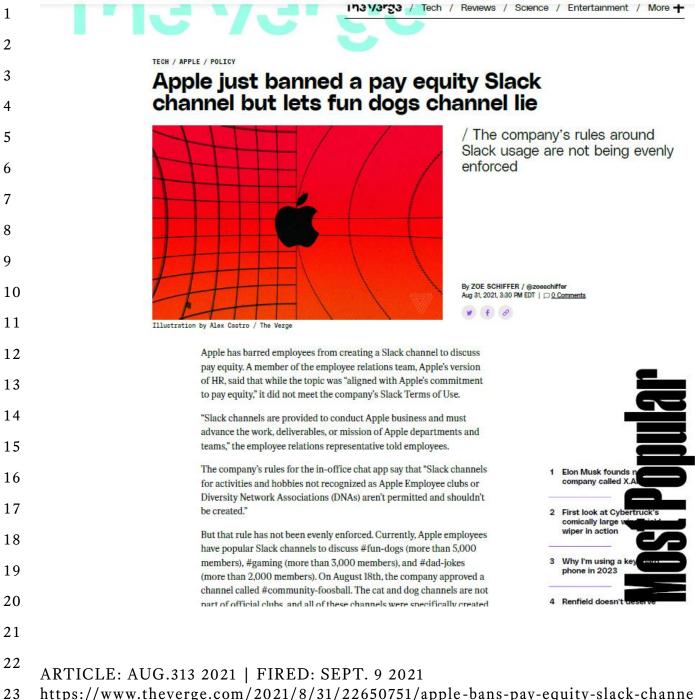
"We know pay equity was a problem in the past and Apple did something to fix it, but we're having this conversation again because we're seeing gaps in certain areas of the company and we want to know what Apple will do to prevent it from happening year-over-year," Scarlett says.

A small group of Apple employees, including Scarlett and members of the data analysis organization, will present the results to Apple's people team this week.

Scarlett also says she found that there were far fewer women, nonbinary, and non-white people in senior positions at the company — or in technical roles which are typically among the highest paid

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ARTICLE: AUG. 23 2021 | FIRED: SEPT. 9 2021 https://www.theverge.com/2021/8/23/22633141/apple-pay-equity-survey-resultswage-gap



https://www.theverge.com/2021/8/31/22650751/apple-bans-pay-equity-slack-channel

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Calif. Court Rules in Favor of Former Apple Employee Who Claims She was Fired After Filing a Discrimination Lawsuit

BY STAFF WRITER (HTTPS://AMERI

Filed in 2020 by former company engineer, Anita Nariani Schulze, a Hindu Indian woman, the suit alleged that her two managers, one from India and the other from Pakistan, treated her as "a subservient."



California state court has ruled that a former Apple Inc. employee can move forward with her claim of being fired unlawfully. According to a Bloomberg report, Apple had filed a claim to dismiss a 2020 lawsuit filed by former company engineer, Anita Nariani Schulze, alleging that her two managers, one from India and the other from Pakistan, treated her as "a subservient."

In the <u>lawsuit</u> (https://www.scscourt.org/online_services/tentatives/sp_tr_dept1/thurs.pdf), Schulze described herself as a Hindu Indian woman who traces her ancestry to the Sindh region of what became part of Pakistan. "The fact that the Sindhi Hindu nationality is known for its technical acumen, encouraging men and women alike to pursue technical careers and women to rise above their historically subservient role, exacerbated the Managers' discriminatory treatment," says the lawsuit.

https://americankahani.com/lead-stories/court-rules-in-favor-of-former-apple-employee-fired-after-filing-a-discrimination-lawsuit/

1		Santa Clara – Civil	
2			System
3	1	LYNNE C. HERMLE (STATE BAR NO. 99779) lchermle@orrick.com	Electronically Filed by Superior Court of CA,
	2	JESSICA R. PERRY (STATE BAR NO. 209321) jperry@orrick.com	County of Santa Clara, on 8/13/2021 2:23 PM
4	3	ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP	Reviewed By: System System
5	4	Menlo Park, CA 94025-1015 Telephone: +1 650 614 7400	Case #20CV369611 Envelope: 7060413
6	5	Facsimile: +1 650 614 7401	Enterope. Peda-10
7	6	KATHRYN G. MANTOAN (STATE BAR NO. : kmantoan@orrick.com	239649)
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11	11	Attorneys for Defendant	
12	12	APPLE INC.	
13	13	WORKMAN LAW FIRM, PC Robin G. Workman (Bar #145810)	
14	14	robin@workmanlawpc.com 177 Post Street, Suite 800	
15	15	San Francisco, CA 94108 Telephone: (415) 782-3660	
16	16	Attorney for Plaintiff	
17	17	ANITA NARIANI SCHULZE	
18	18	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	
	19		
19	20		
20	21	ANITA NARIANI SCHULZE, on behalf of	Case No. 20CV369611
21	22	herself and all others similarly situated	JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT
22	23	Plaintiff,	CONFERENCE STATEMENT
23	24	v.	Date: August 19, 2021 Time: 2:30 p.m.
24	25	APPLE INC., and Does 1 through 50, inclusive,	Dept: 1 Judge: Hon. Sunil R. Kulkarni
	26	Defendants.	Action Filed: August 17, 2020
25	27		Second Amended Complaint Filed: April 23, 2021
26	28		- sp. 11 20, 2021
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28		JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERE	NCE STATEMENT- CASE NO. CV20369611

1		20CV369611 Santa Clara – Civil	
2			Y. Chav
3			Electronically Filed
4	1	WORKMAN LAW FIRM, PC Robin G. Workman (Bar #145810)	by Superior Court of CA, County of Santa Clara,
5	2	robin@workmanlawpc.com Rachel E. Davey (Bar # 316096)	on 9/22/2020 12:26 PM Reviewed By: Y. Chavez
6	3	rachel@workmanlawpc.com 177 Post Street, Suite 800	Case #20CV369611 Envelope: 4974554
7	4 5	San Francisco, CA 94108 Telephone: (415) 782-3660	Ептоюро. 4374004
	6	Facsimile: (415) 788-1028	
8	7	Attorneys for Plaintiff, Anita Nariani Schulze on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated	
9	8		
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11	10		
12	11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT	OF CALIFORNIA
13	12	COUNTY OF SANT.	A CLARA
14	13		
15	14	ANITA NARIANI SCHULZE, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,	Case No. 20CV369611
16	15	Plaintiff,	FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION AND INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT
17	16	VS.	Unlimited Civil Case The Amount Demanded Exceeds
	17	APPLE, INC., and Does 1 through 50, inclusive,	\$25,000
18	18	Defendants.	
19	19		
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		COMPLAINT FIRST AMENDED	200510001001001000000
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Plaintiff Anita Nariani Schulze ("Plaintiff"), by her attorneys, brings this action on behalf of herself, all others similarly situated, and the general public, on information and belief, except those allegations that pertain to the named Plaintiff, and hereby alleges as follows:

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

- 1. Plaintiff brings this action on an individual, class, and representative basis.
- 2. Plaintiff alleges, on an individual basis, that Apple, Inc. ("Defendant") engaged in unlawful conduct by its: (1) discrimination against Plaintiff on the basis of her sex, race, national origin, and religion, in violation of California Government Code section 12940, subdivision (a); (2) harassment of the Plaintiff on the basis of sex, in violation of California Government Code section 12940, subdivision (j); (3) failure to take all reasonable steps to prevent the discrimination and harassment of the Plaintiff in the workplace, in violation of California Government Code section 12940, subdivision (k); (4) retaliation against Plaintiff on the basis of her opposition to and reporting of the discriminatory and harassing conduct of Defendant, in violation of California Government Code section 12940, subdivision (h); and (5) constructive wrongful termination of Plaintiff on the basis of her sex, race, national origin, and religion and/or in retaliation for making a protected complaint about sex discrimination, in violation of public policy embodied in Article I, section 8, of the California Constitution and/or California Government Code section 12940, et. seq.
- 3. In addition, Plaintiff alleges, on a class basis, that Defendant engaged in unlawful conduct by its: (1) failure to compensate Plaintiff and proposed class members in salaries, bonuses, and stock options in a manner that was equal to male employees in similar positions and by retaliating against Plaintiff when she complained about the unequal treatment, in violation of California Labor Code section 1197.5; (2) failure to compensate Plaintiff and proposed class members complete payment of wages when they were due, in violation of California Labor Code sections 201-204; and, (3) failure to provide Plaintiff and proposed class members with accurate wage statements, in violation of California Labor Code section 226. These failures further constitute unfair business practices in violation of California Business and Professions Code section 17200, et. seq.

COMPLAINT FIRST AMENDED

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3	1	JESSICA R. PERRY (STATE BAR NO. 209321)	
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6	5	KATHRYN G. MANTOAN (STATE BAR NO. 2 kmantoan@orrick.com	239649) 10/11/2024 Clerk of the Court BY: EDWARD SANTOS
7	6	KAYLA DELGADO GRUNDY (STATE BAR N kgrundy@orrick.com	
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13	12	Attorneys for Defendant APPLE INC.	
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	14	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
15	15	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO	
16	16		
17	17	JUSTINA JONG, AMINA SALGADO, and ZAINAB BORI, individually and on behalf of	Case No. CGC-24-615363
18	18	all others similarly situated,	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
19	19	Plaintiffs,	APPLE'S DEMURRER TO AND MOTION TO STRIKE PLAINTIFFS'
20	20	v.	FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
21	21	APPLE INC.,	Date: December 12, 2024
22	22	Defendant.	Time: 10:00 a.m. Dept.: 304
	23		Judge: Hon. Ethan P. Schulman
23	24		Hearing date and time pre-approved by Dept. 304
24	25		Date Action Filed: June 13, 2024
25	26		Trial Date: None set
26	27		
27	28		
28		MEMO. OF P&A IN SUPP. OF APPLE'S DEMURRER T	O AND MOTION TO STRIKE FAC – CGC-24-615363

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2			
3	1	JAMES M. FINBERG (SBN 114850) EVE CERVANTEZ (SBN 164709)	ELECTRONICALLY FILED Superior Court of California,
4	2	Altshuler Berzon LLP 177 Post Street, Suite 300	County of San Francisco
5	3	San Francisco, California 94108 Telephone: (415) 421-7151 Facsimile: (415) 362-8064	06/13/2024 Clerk of the Court BY: MARK UDAN
6	4	jfinberg@altber.com ecervantez@altber.com	Deputy Clerk
7	5	JOSEPH M. SELLERS	
8	6 7	PHOEBE M. WOLFE (Will apply for Pro Hac Vice admission) Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll PLLC	
9	8	1100 New York Ave NW, Fifth Floor Washington, D.C. 20005	
10	9	Telephone: (202) 408-4600 Facsimile: (202) 408-4699	
11	10	jsellers@cohenmilstein.com pwolfe@cohenmilstein.com	
12	11	[Additional attorneys listed on next page]	
13	12		CGC-24-615363
14	13	Attorneys for Plaintiffs JUSTINA JONG and AMINA SALGADO, on behalf of themselves	
15	14	and all others similarly situated	
16	15	SUPERIOR COURT OF	F THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
17	16	COUNTY C	OF SAN FRANCISCO
18	17 18	JUSTINA JONG and AMINA SALGADO individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,	Case No.: CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
19	19		
20	20	Plaintiffs, v.	Violation of California Equal Pay Act, as amended (Labor Code §§ 1197.5, 1194.5) Violations of the Fair Employment and
21	21	APPLE INC.,	Housing Act, as amended (Government Code § 12900 et seq.)
22	22	Defendant.	Unfair and Unlawful Business Practices (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.)
23	23		4. Failure to Pay All Wages Due to Discharged and Quitting Employees (Labor Code §§ 201-
24	24		203, 1194.5) 5. Declaratory Judgment (C.C.P. § 1060 <i>et seq.</i>) 6. Penalties under the Labor Code Private
25	25		Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698-2699.5)
26	26		7. Hostile work environment and failure to accommodate for Plaintiff Jong
	27		JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
27	28		JORT TRIAL DEMANDED
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3	1	JESSICA R. PERRY (STATE BAR NO. 209321))
4	2	jperry@orrick.com ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP	
5	3	1000 Marsh Road Menlo Park, CA 94025-1015	FILED
6	4	Telephone: +1 650 614 7400 Facsimile: +1 650 614 7401	Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco
	5	KATHRYN G. MANTOAN (STATE BAR NO. 1 kmantoan@orrick.com	239649) 10/11/2024 Clerk of the Court BY: EDWARD SANTOS
7	6	KAYLA DELGADO GRUNDY (STATE BAR N kgrundy@orrick.com	
8	7	ALEXANDRIA ELLIOTT (STATE BAR NO. 32	20293)
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12	11		
13	12	Attorneys for Defendant APPLE INC.	
14	13		
15	14	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
	15	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO	
16	16		
17	17	JUSTINA JONG, AMINA SALGADO, and ZAINAB BORI, individually and on behalf of	Case No. CGC-24-615363
18	18	all others similarly situated,	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
19	19	Plaintiffs,	APPLE'S DEMURRER TO AND MOTION TO STRIKE PLAINTIFFS'
20	20	v.	FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
21	21	APPLE INC.,	Date: December 12, 2024
22	22	Defendant.	Time: 10:00 a.m. Dept.: 304
	23		Judge: Hon. Ethan P. Schulman
23	24		Hearing date and time pre-approved by Dept. 304
24	25		Date Action Filed: June 13, 2024
25	26		Trial Date: None set
26	27		
27	28		
28		MEMO. OF P&A IN SUPP. OF APPLE'S DEMURRER	TO AND MOTION TO STRIKE FAC – CGC-24-615363

1/29/25, 3:10 AM In class action, Apple employees say tech giant pays women less for same work | Courthouse News Service

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In class action, Apple employees say tech giant pays women less for same work

Two female employees at Apple offices in California say the company not only systematically pays women less than men but also rewards men for qualities for which women are penalized.

NATALIE HANSON / June 13, 2024



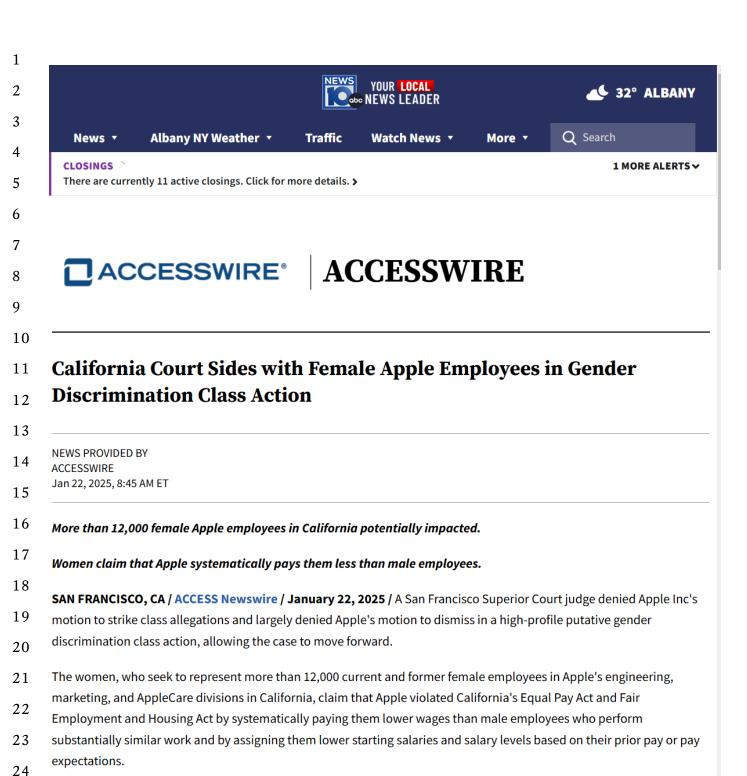
An Apple store employee wearing a face shield. (AP Photo/Mark Lennihan)

SAN FRANCISCO (CN) — Two women, both of whom have worked for Apple for more than a decade, are suing the tech giant, saying the company systematically pays and rewards women less for performing the same work as men in similar roles.

In a class action <u>filed Thursday</u> in San Francisco County Superior Court, Apple employees Justina Jong and Amina Salgado say that Apple discriminates against women in both pay and hiring practices, including by asking women about their prior pay. With their suit, they seek to represent around 12,000 women currently and formerly employed at Apple.

Jong said that since 2013, she has received lower pay than men performing similar work in retail and marketing at Apple's Sunnyvale office. She also said she had to keep working with a co-worker who sexually harassed her.

https://www.courthousenews.com/in-class-action-apple-employees-say-tech-giant-pays-women-less-for-same-work/



In its ruling the court held that it was not persuaded by Apple's arguments, finding that Plaintiffs had sufficiently alleged

their claims about Apple allegedly violating the California Equal Pay Act and Fair Employment and Housing Act.

Specifically, the court believed that Plaintiffs had sufficiently alleged that Apple's salary decisions were made in a centralized location pursuant to an employment policy had the effect of perpetuating past pay disparities and paying

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